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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,161	12/21/2001	Stephen A. Loughran	10019035-1	4618

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

CHANKONG, DOHM

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2152

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/029,161

Applicant(s)

LOUGHRAN ET AL.

Examiner

Dohm Chankong

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

1> This action is in response to Applicant's amendment and remarks. Claims 1-18 are presented for further examination.

2> This is a final rejection.

Response to Arguments

3> Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection necessitated by Applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4> Claims 1-4, 5-9, 11-13, 15, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tai, U.S. Patent No. 6,377,571, in view of Gilman et al, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0079121 ["Gilman"].

5> As to claim 1, Tai discloses a network tunneling method, comprising:
providing a client linked to an internal network [Figure 1A «items 108 & 114» | column

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3 «lines 66-67» where : Tai's packet processor corresponds to a client and his network 114 corresponds to an internal network];

simulating an operation of a modem in the client to establish data communications between the client and a computing device [Figure 1A «item 108P» | column 10-21]; and

tunneling access to a plurality of devices on an external network for the portable device through the client and a network portal on the external network [Figure 1A «items 112A, 126» | column 6 «lines 25-32» | column 10 «lines 48-53» and where : the line server corresponds to a network portal].

Tai does not expressly disclose utilizing a portable device nor does he disclose preventing access by the portable device to a plurality of devices on the internal network while tunneling the access to the plurality of devices on the external network.

6> It should be noted that Tai discloses that his network 114 is a private network that can be implemented as a wireless network [column 3 «lines 66-67» | column 10 «lines 21-23»].

Further, Gilman is directed towards a similar invention, providing secure end-to-end communications from a computer inside a first private network to a a computer in a second private external network [abstract | 0014]. Gilman achieves this by implementing creating a tunnel between the networks. Gilman discloses utilizing portable devices to connect to a VPN node [client] as well as preventing access by the portable to a plurality of devices on the internal network while tunneling access to the plurality of devices on the external network [0016, 0024, 0040 : "prevent the computer...from accessing any unauthorized resources of the private network..."]. It would have been obvious to implement Tai's

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computers in the private network [Figure 1A «items 100B»] as portable devices for the well known of advantages that PDAs and other mobile computing devices provide such as roaming capability and convenience.

Also, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Gilman's security innovations into Tai's private network dial-out system. Gilman points out that one would be particularly motivated to provide such security functionality to guarantee that other computers within the private network are secure [see Gilman, 0024].

7> As to claim 2, Tai does not expressly disclose a firewall.

8> Gilman discloses a tunneling step further comprising tunneling network access beyond a protected side of a firewall where the client is located on the protected side of the firewall [Figure 3 «items 140, 150» | 0015, 0016 where : Gilman discloses that the client is located in a private network, and dials out through a firewall to access a supplier intranet]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Gilman's security measures into Tai's system. As Tai is directed towards providing dial-out services from within a private network, Gilman's security measures provide a reasonable and desirable improvement by providing such security functionality allow secure end-to-end communications, protecting the network on both sides of the tunnel [0014, 0015].

9> As to claim 3, Tai discloses tunneling step further comprising obtaining a network address of the network portal [column 21 «lines 13-17»].

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10> As to claim 5, Tai discloses tunnel method further comprising establishing a channel between the client and the network portal [column 6 «lines 25-32»].

11> As to claims 6 and 7, Tai does not expressly disclose accessing a mobile application or accessing a network page.

12> Gilman discloses both accessing a mobile application and accessing a network page at the network portal [0017, 0025, 0038]. Tai discloses enabling computing devices in a private network to dial out to access resources from a portal in an external network. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Gilman's web pages and mobile application teachings into Tai's system, increasing the number of resources and services that can be accessed from a private network.

13> As to claims 8, 12 and 15, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 1.

14> As to claims 9, 13 and 16, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim

3.

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15> As to claims 11 and 18, as they do not teach or further define over the previously claimed limitations, they are all similarly rejected for at least the reasons set forth for claim 5.

16> Claims 4, 10, 14, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tai, in view of Cobbett et al, U.S Patent No. 6,775,366 ["Cobbett"].

17> Regarding claims 4, 10, 14, and 17, although the system disclosed by Tai (as applied to claims 3, 9, 13, and 16, respectively) shows substantial features of the claimed invention, including:

Obtaining a telephone number from the portable device that is employed to access the network portal through a telecommunications network [column 21 «lines 6-20»]. However, Tai fails to disclose querying a uniform resource locator (URL) mapper for the network portal address that is associated with the telephone number. This feature is well known in the art and it would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Tai as evidenced by Cobbett.

In an analogous art, Cobbett discloses a system for Internet access on a telecommunications network with means for:

- a. Querying a uniform resource locator (URL) mapper for the network portal address that is associated with the telephone number (column 4, lines 28-36; figure 1).

Given the teaching of Cobbett, a person having ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and advantages of modifying the system of Tai by

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obtaining the telephone number provided by his computing device and converting this to a URL for portal access. As Tai discloses obtaining a network address based on the telephone number, such a modification is reasonable and desirable. This benefits the system by allowing the portable device to store phone numbers for an access server without the corresponding URL.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dohm Chankong whose telephone number is (571)272-3942. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM - 5:30PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571)272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DC



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PRIMARY EXAMINER